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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/553,385	NAGAI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jaren M. Means	2447	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>23 July 2009</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The applicant amended claims 1-19 in the amendment received on 7/23/2009.

2.   The claims 1-20 are pending.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19 filed on 7/23/2009 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

I.   Applicants argue on page 14 of the remarks that, Enoki fails to disclose a

management table that manages identifiers to identify the terminal devices and

addresses of the terminal devices on the network.

        The Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's arguments because Enoki

clearly teaches a virtual file management table which contains a virtual file identifier, a

server identifier of each of said servers (identifiers used to identify the terminal devices

and addresses of the terminal devices on the network) where real data is stored and a

real file identifier in said server are stored as a set for each of said virtual file identifiers,

column 6 lines 23-27.

II.   Applicants argue on page 15 of the remarks that, Enoki fails to disclose that the

file identifier identifies a terminal device.

        The Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's arguments because Enoki

teaches a virtual file identifier and a server identifier of each of said servers, column 6

lines 23-27. The server identifier is what identifies the terminal device and address of

the terminal devices on the network.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as
> set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be
> patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious
> at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said
> subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention
> was made.

5.   Claims 1-2, 6, 9, 11-12, 16 and 19 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Enoki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,873,085) in view of Lui S.,

("Interoperability of Peer-To-Peer File Sharing Protocols", ACM SIGecom Exchanges,

Vol. 3, No. 3, August 2002, pages 25-33)(hereinafter Lui), and further in view of

Goodman et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0177246 A1).

With respect to claim 1, Enoki teaches a server for use in a system that is

designed to transmit, receive and share multimedia information between a plurality of

terminal devices that are connected together over a network *(i.e., a file management*

system constructed with a plurality of servers and plurality of terminals that share file

services, abstract).

Enoki further teaches a plurality of terminal devices including a first terminal

device and a second terminal device *(i.e., A virtual file management system of the*

present invention, constructed with a plurality of servers and a plurality of terminals

(plurality of terminal devices) that share file services provided by said servers, column 3

lines 5-8. It is clear that Enoki teaches a plurality of servers and terminals (terminal

devices) which include a first and a second terminal device. The terminal devices can

be first, second, third, fourth, etc., terminal device in an ordered set of terminal devices.

The order and number of the terminal devices is relative).

Enoki also teaches the server comprising a network control device *(i.e., a virtual*

file management apparatus (network control device) operating in at least one of said

plurality of servers is provided, column 3 lines 9-10).

Enoki also teaches a memory storing a management table for managing

identifiers to identify the terminal devices and addresses of the terminal devices on the

network *(i.e., a management table which manages files stored on said plurality of*

servers by using virtual file identifiers, abstract. The management table contains a

virtual file identifier (identifier to identify the terminal devices) and a corresponding

server computer name (address of terminal device), column 14 lines 15-17. The server

computer name is used to locate the device so therefore it acts as an address for

finding the terminal device and then requesting data from it. The virtual file

management apparatus uses a server identifier (address of terminal devices) for each

of its servers, column 6 lines 23-26).

Enoki also teaches a server receiving unit configured to receive a request

including an identifier from the first terminal device through the network control device

(i.e., the device checks said management table by using the virtual file identifier

contained in the file access request received by said receiving section (configured to

receive a request including an identifier from a first terminal device), abstract. The

virtual file management apparatus (network control device) is operating in at least one

of said plurality of servers is provided, column 3 lines 9-10. The virtual file management

apparatus managing the files has the capability to respond to the client computer

(through the network control device), column 15 lines 52-54. Therefore the server

receives a file identifier contained in the file access request from a first terminal device

through the network control device).

Enoki further teaches a processing unit configured to acquire an address of the

first terminal device upon receiving the request, *(i.e., processing section which modifies*

said file access request so that a response to said file access request can be sent back

to the terminal that issued said access request, using an identifier of the originating

computer, by said request analyzing section, abstract. Thus an originating identifier

(address of the first terminal device) is used to locate and reference the client so that a

response can be sent back to the client, 109a in figures 4 and 5).

Enoki also teaches a processing unit configured to acquire an address of the

second terminal devices, by referring to the identifier included in the request and the

management table *(i.e., the virtual file management apparatus has a request analyzing*

section that checks the virtual file identifier contained in the received file access request,

and determines the corresponding server computer by referencing the management

table (using either the server name or the server identifier as a type of address), column

14 lines 15-17. Any of the plurality of servers can act as the second terminal device.

Therefore Enoki teaches a processing unit configured to acquire a network address of a

server (second terminal device), by referring to the identifier included in the request and the management table).

Enoki further teaches sending the address of the first terminal device to the second terminal device when the second terminal device retains the multimedia information *(i.e., The request processing section in the server computer that received the modified file access request creates response data to the file access request by using the file system, and transmits the response data to the client computer, column 14 lines 27-32. This exchange involves sending the originator computer identifier (address) of the originating computer (first terminal device) to the server (second terminal device) when the server retains the data files).*

Enoki further teaches multimedia information that is transmitted, received and shared between the first and second terminal devices by referring to the addresses provided *(i.e., the modified file access request creates response data to the file access request by using the file systems and then transmits the response data to the client computer (multimedia information that is transmitted, received and shared between the first and second terminal devices), column 14 lines 30-33. This can be either a read or a write operation as described above. Thus the files are shared (read or written) between the two devices by referring to the computer identifiers (addresses) in the management table).*

Enoki does not explicitly disclose an address that is a network address.

However, Lui teaches an address that is a network address *(i.e., a message that contains the IP address (network address) of the peer that hosts the file and the port*

number of that peer, table 4) in order for a peer to request files from others and share

files with other peers *(section 1)*.

Therefore, based on Enoki in view of Lui, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching

of Lui to the system of Enoki in order for a peer to request files from others and share

files with other peers.

Enoki and Lui do not explicitly disclose a server transmitting unit configured to

send the address of the second terminal device to the first terminal device through the

network control device when the first terminal device retains the multimedia information.

However, Goodman teaches a server transmitting unit configured to send the

address of the second terminal device to the first terminal device through the network

control device when the first terminal device retains the multimedia information *(i.e.,*

each client first "announces itself" to the server, and requests a list of IP addresses of

connected clients. The server sends a seed list (server sending the address of a second

terminal device through the network control device) of the connected clients, section 31.

The client of FIG. 4 may also initiate SEARCH and GET requests. When a SEARCH

request is initiated, the terms of the search are received typically from an operator of the

client. The SEARCH and GET request processor packages the terms of the search

along with the credentials of the client including a client ID and password as well as its

IP address (address of the second terminal device). The search request is then

communicated to clients (sending address of a second terminal device to a first terminal

device through the network control device when the first terminal device retains the

multimedia information) having an IP address included in its seed list, seed list having

IP addresses received from server. If a particular resource in a particular client is

desired as a result of the search, then the SEARCH and GET request processor

packages the resource identification along with credential information into a GET

request and sends the GET request to the corresponding client, section 47) in order to

provide a method in a client in a peer-to-peer network having a server and a multiplicity

of clients having searchable resources, each of the multiplicity of clients having a unique

client address *(section 15).*

    Therefore, based on Enoki in view of Lui, and further in view of Goodman, it

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to utilize the teaching of Goodman to the system of Enoki and Lui in order to

provide a method in a client in a peer-to-peer network having a server and a multiplicity

of clients having searchable resources, each of the multiplicity of clients having a unique

client address.

    With respect to claim 2, Enoki teaches a server receiving unit that is configured

to receive the identifier of the second terminal device and a share request to share the

multimedia information from the first terminal device *(i.e., the device checks said*

management table by using the virtual file identifier contained in the file access request

received (server receiving unit that is configured to receive the identifier of the second

terminal device and a share request to share the multimedia information from the first

terminal device) by said receiving section, abstract. The virtual file management

apparatus (network control device) is operating in at least one of said plurality of servers is provided, column 3 lines 9-10. The virtual file management apparatus managing the files has the capability to respond to the client computer (through the network control device), column 15 lines 52-54. Therefore the server receives an identifier of the second terminal device and a share request (read/write) contained in the file access request (share request to share the information) from a first terminal device through the virtual file management system (network control device)).

Enoki also teaches a server transmitting unit that is configured to send the share request to the second terminal device (i.e., a virtual file management system constructed with a plurality of servers and a plurality of terminals that share file services, abstract. A function that processes a file access request (share request) and that instructs said transmitting section to transmit the processed result to said terminals (second terminal device), column 10 lines 41-43).

Enoki does not explicitly teach a server receiving unit that receives an acknowledgement, indicating that the multimedia information is receivable, from a second terminal device in response to the share request.

However, Lui teaches a server receiving unit that receives an acknowledgement, indicating that the multimedia information is receivable, from a second terminal device in response to the share request (i.e., the server sends a download ack message to the peer with the details of the file download, table 4) in order for a peer to request files from others and share files with other peers (section 1).

Therefore, based on Enoki in view of Lui, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Lui to the system of Enoki in order for a peer to request files from others and share files with other peers.

Enoki and Lui do not explicitly disclose when the first terminal device retains the multimedia information.

However, Goodman teaches when the first terminal device retains the multimedia information *(i.e., another embodiment of the present invention provides a client (first terminal device) in a peer-to-peer network having a server and a multiplicity of clients having searchable resources (first terminal device retains multimedia information)), section 17. Goodman teaches that any of the clients can retain the resources (multimedia files) including a first client (first terminal device). The terminal device can be first, second, third, fourth, etc., terminal device in an ordered set of terminal devices. The order and number of the terminal device is relative.)* in order to provide a method in a client in a peer-to-peer network having a server and a multiplicity of clients having searchable resources, each of the multiplicity of clients having a unique client address *(section 15)*.

Goodman also teaches a server transmitting unit that is configured to send the network address of the second terminal device and a request to transmit the multimedia information to the first terminal device *(i.e., each client first "announces itself" to the server, and requests a list of IP addresses of connected clients. The server sends a seed list (server sending the address of a second terminal device through the network*

control device) of the connected clients, section 31. The client of FIG. 4 may also

initiate SEARCH and GET requests. When a SEARCH request is initiated, the terms of

the search are received typically from an operator of the client. The SEARCH and GET

request processor packages the terms of the search along with the credentials of the

client including a client ID and password as well as its IP address (address of the

second terminal device). The search request is then communicated to clients (sending

address of a second terminal device to a first terminal device through the network

control device when the first terminal device retains the multimedia information) having

an IP address included in its seed list, seed list having IP addresses received from

server. If a particular resource in a particular client is desired as a result of the search,

then the SEARCH and GET request processor packages the resource identification

along with credential information into a GET request and sends the GET request

(sending a request to transmit multimedia information) to the corresponding client (the

first terminal device), section 47).

Therefore, based on Enoki in view of Lui, and further in view of Goodman, it

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to utilize the teaching of Goodman to the system of Enoki and Lui in order to

provide a method in a client in a peer-to-peer network having a server and a multiplicity

of clients having searchable resources, each of the multiplicity of clients having a unique

client address.

With respect to claim 6, Enoki teaches when the second terminal device retains the multimedia information and a server receiving unit that is configured to receive the identifier of the second terminal device and a share request to share the multimedia information from the first terminal device (*i.e., when a file access request is received, that particular server computer, based on the virtual file identifiers it manages, retrieves data of the requested file from the server computer where the real data of the file is stored, and transfers the retrieved data to the requesting client/server computer, column 2 lines 27-32. The virtual file management system constructed with a plurality of servers and a plurality of terminals that share file services, abstract. Thus the virtual file management system uses the virtual file identifiers in correlation with the server identifiers to share file services. One of the functions moves a selected file from the server where said file is stored to another server, column 11 lines 8-12. This means that file services can be used by clients and/or other servers (first terminal devices), to access files contained on other clients/servers (second terminal devices) on the network. In this way the identifier of the second terminal device and a share request to share the data is received by the virtual file manager from a client/server (second terminal device), when the second terminal device retains the data information).*

Enoki further teaches a server transmitting unit that is configured to send the share request and the address of the first terminal devices to the second terminal device (*i.e., a function that processes a file access request (share request) and that instructs said transmitting section to transmit the processed result to said terminals (second terminal device), column 10 lines 41-43. This exchange involves sending the*

originator computer identifier (address) of the originating computer (first terminal device)

to the server (second terminal device) when the server retains the data files. The

processing section modifies said file access request so that a response to said file

access request can be sent back to the terminal that issued said access request, using

an identifier of the originating computer, by said request analyzing section, abstract.

Thus an originating identifier (address of the first terminal device) is sent with the file

access request (share request) to the server (second terminal device) so that a

response can be sent back to the client, 109a in figures 4 and 5. The invention provides

a function that processes a file access request (share request with the originator

identifier) and that instructs said transmitting section to transmit the processed result to

said terminal (second terminal device), column 10 lines 41-43).

Enoki does not explicitly disclose an address that is a network address.

However, Lui teaches an address that is a network address *(i.e., a message that*

contains the IP address (network address) of the peer that hosts the file and the port

number of that peer, table 4) in order for a peer to request files from others and share

files with other peers *(section 1).*

Lui also teaches a server receiving unit that receives an acknowledgement,

indicating that the multimedia information is transmittable, from the second terminal

device in response to the share request *(i.e., the server sends a download ack message*

to the peer with the details of the file download, table 4. All peers in the network can

both act as both a client and/or a server, section 1. Therefore the receiving section

receives an ack indicating that the multimedia is transmittable from another peer

(second terminal device) in response to the share request).

Lui further teaches a server transmitting unit that is configured to send a request
to receive the multimedia information to the first terminal device *(i.e., a peer can request*
files from others and share files with other peers, section 1).

Therefore, based on Enoki in view of Lui, it would have been obvious to one
having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching
of Lui to the system of Enoki in order for a peer to request files from others and share
files with other peers.

With respect to claim 9, Enoki does not explicitly teach a network address
includes an IP address and a port number.

However, Lui teaches a network address includes an IP address and a port
number *(i.e., a message that contains the IP address of the peer that hosts the file and*
the port number of that peer, table 4) in order for a peer to request files from others and
share files with other peers *(section 1).*

Therefore, based on Enoki in view of Lui, it would have been obvious to one
having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching
of Lui to the system of Enoki in order for a peer to request files from others and share
files with other peers.

The limitations of claim 11 are rejected in the analysis of claim 1 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 12 are rejected in the analysis of claim 2 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 16 are rejected in the analysis of claim 6 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 19 are rejected in the analysis of claim 9 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

6.   Claims 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 20 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enoki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,873,085) in view of Lui S., ("Interoperability of Peer-To-Peer File Sharing Protocols", ACM SIGecom Exchanges, Vol. 3, No. 3, August 2002, pages 25-33)(hereinafter Lui), and Goodman et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0177246 A1), and in further view of Yang B., ("Comparing Hybrid Peer-to Peer Systems", Proceedings of the 27th VLDB Conference, 2001, pages 1-10, especially 1-3)(hereinafter Yang).

With respect to claim 3, Enoki, Lui and Goodman do not explicitly disclose a first terminal device that has a transmitting-end database on which the multimedia

information, including at least one title, and title information, representing the properties of said at least one title, is stored.

However, Yang teaches a first terminal device that has a transmitting-end database on which the multimedia information, including at least one title, and title information, representing the properties of said at least one title, is stored *(i.e., a client process running on a user's computer connects to a particular server, and uploads metadata describing the user's library. A library is the collection of files that a user is willing to share. The metadata might include file names, creation dates, and copyright information, section 3)* in order to provide a data-sharing system to support search and exchange files found on user disk *(section 1)*.

Yang further teaches a server receiving that is configured to receive the title information, from the first terminal device *(i.e., a client process running on a user's computer connects to a particular server, and uploads metadata describing the user's library, section 3. Thus the server receives title information in the form of metadata from the client's database (library))*.

Yang also teaches a processing that is configured to make a title list, including predetermined titles, based on the title information and the identifier of the second terminal device *(i.e., the server maintains an index on the metadata of its client's files. Every file's metadata is considered a document, with the text of the file name, author name, and so on, being its content. The server also maintains a table of user connection information, describing active connections (e.g., client IP address), section 3. The IP address is a type of a device identifier. Depending on the architecture,*

servers may index the library information of both local and remote users, section 3.

Thus the identifiers of the second device are included in the title list processing).

Yang further teaches a server transmitting that is configured to transmit the title list to the first terminal device and to receive a request to share the multimedia information, selected by referring to the title list, from the first terminal device *(i.e., By logging on, the user is now able to query its server, and is allowing other users to download their files, section 3. Thus a library (title list) is transmitted from the server to the first user, and then a request to share the multimedia is received at the server from that same user, selected by reference to the library (title list)).*

Therefore, based on Enoki in view of Lui and Goodman, and further in view of Yang, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Yang to the system of Enoki, Lui and Goodman in order to provide a data-sharing system to support search and exchange files found on user disk.

With respect to claim 4, Yang teaches processing that is configured to make the title_list including titles that are playable by the second terminal device *(i.e., the metadata might include file names, creation dates, and copyright information. The server maintains an index on the metadata of its client's files, section 3. This index therefore contains titles that are usable by the corresponding user).* The limitations of claim 4 are rejected in the analysis of claim 3 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 7, Enoki, Lui and Goodman do not explicitly disclose a second terminal device that has a transmitting-end database on which the multimedia information, including at least one title, and title information, representing properties of said at least one title, is stored.

However, Yang teaches a second terminal device that has a transmitting-end database on which the multimedia information, including at least one title, and title information, representing properties of said at least one title, is stored *(i.e., a client process running on a user's computer connects to a particular server, and uploads metadata describing the user's library. A library is the collection of files that a user is willing to share. The metadata might include file names, creation dates, and copyright information, section 3. Any of the peers connected to the network have this library (transmitting-end database) in which the multimedia data is stored. Thus that includes either a first, second, third or fourth terminal device with a library)* in order to provide a data-sharing system to support search and exchange files found on user disk *(section 1).*

Yang also teaches a server receiving unit that is configured to receive the title information from the second terminal device *(i.e., a client process running on a user's computer connects to a particular server, and uploads metadata describing the user's library. A library is the collection of files that a user is willing to share. The metadata might include file names, creation dates, and copyright information, section 3. Any of the peers connected to the network have this library (transmitting-end database) in*

which the multimedia data is stored. Thus that includes either a first or second terminal device with the library).

Yang further teaches a processing unit that is configured to make a title list, including predetermined titles, based on the title information and the identifier of the first terminal device (i.e., the server maintains an index on the metadata of its client's files. Every file's metadata is considered a document, with the text of the file name, author name, and so on, being its content. The server also maintains a table of user connection information, describing active connections (e.g., client IP address), section 3. The IP address is a type of a device identifier. Any of the peers connected to the network have this information stored on the server. Thus a first or second terminal device's identifier and title information are processed to create an index of the devices files).

Yang also teaches a server transmitting unit that is configured to transmit the title list to the first terminal device and to receive a request to share the multimedia information, selected by referring to the title list, from the first terminal device (i.e., By logging on, the user is now able to query its server, and is allowing other users to download their files, section 3. Thus a library (title list) is transmitted from the server to the first user, and then a request to share the multimedia is received at the server from that same user, selected by reference to the library (title list)).

Therefore, based on Enoki in view of Lui and Goodman, and further in view of Yang, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Yang to the system of Enoki, Lui and

Goodman in order to provide a data-sharing system to support search and exchange
files found on user disk.

With respect to claim 8, Yang teaches a processing unit that is configured to
make the title list including titles that are playable by the first terminal device *(i.e., the
metadata might include file names, creation dates, and copyright information. The
server maintains an index on the metadata of its client's files, section 3. This index
therefore contains titles that are usable by the corresponding user)*. The limitations of
claim 8 are rejected in the analysis of claim 7 above, and the claim is rejected on that
basis.

With respect to claim 10, Yang teaches a search unit that is configured to search
the title information that is stored in the transmitting-end database *(i.e., the goal of a
data-sharing system is to support search and exchange files found on user disks,
section 1. When a server receives a query, it searches for matches in its index, section
3. The index is based on the metadata of the client's library (transmitting-end
database))*.

Yang also teaches a server receiving unit that is configured to receive the title
information based on a result of the search done by the search section *(i.e., when a
server receives a query, it searches for matches in its index, section 3. The title
information is extracted based on the result of the search done)*. The limitations of claim
10 are rejected in the analysis of claim 3 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 13 are rejected in the analysis of claim 3 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 14 are rejected in the analysis of claim 4 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 17 are rejected in the analysis of claim 7 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 18 are rejected in the analysis of claim 8 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 20 are rejected in the analysis of claim 10 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

7.   Claims 5 and 15 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enoki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,873,085) in view of Lui S., ("Interoperability of Peer-To-Peer File Sharing Protocols", ACM SIGecom Exchanges, Vol. 3, No. 3, August 2002, pages 25-33)(hereinafter Lui), and Goodman et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0177246 A1), and in further view of Mandato et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0025280 A1).

With respect to claim 5, Enoki teaches when the first terminal device retains the multimedia information and the multimedia information is transmitted, received and shared between the first and second terminal devices *(i.e., the modified file access request creates response data to the file access request by using the file systems and then transmits the response data to the client computer, column 14 lines 30-33. This can be either a read or a write operation as described above. Thus the files are shared between the two devices in reference to the computer name (addresses) in the management table).*

Enoki, Lui and Goodman do not explicitly disclose a server that includes a format description table that describes correspondence between the identifiers to identify the terminal devices and the formats of the multimedia information that are compatible with the respective terminal devices.

However, Mandato teaches a server that includes a format description table that describes correspondence between the identifiers to identify the terminal devices and formats of the multimedia information that are compatible with respective terminal devices *(i.e., the invention generally relates to the field of mobile multimedia middle-ware, computer networking, distributed processing systems, data bases, hand-held computers and wireless communication, abstract. The data base can contain information on the access network, the network address and the characteristics of each terminal device, section 75)* in order to manage a user profile data base for storing user profile data representing the sets of terminal devices of users in an information transmission network *(section 81).*

Mandato further teaches a processing unit that is configured to generate filter information about the format compatible with the second terminal device by referring to the format description table, and the server transmitting unit that is configured to transmit the filter information to the first terminal device *(i.e., For each terminal, the MB can retrieve the following information. The terminal device characteristics (filter), which are used for selecting the proper information format conversion mechanism, which is required for delivering information in a ready-to-use form to the Called Party's preferred terminal device, section 91 and section 94. Besides this information, the user profile contains information about each terminal. The information is used during the message brokering, section 86. Thus the information can be transmitted from any terminal device acting as a server to another first terminal device).*

Mandato also teaches a request to share the multimedia information that has been filtered by the first terminal device in accordance with the filter information that is sent from the first terminal device to the second terminal device *(i.e., Each IMB subscriber is assigned a User Space, where custom information is organized in a set of User Profiles. This set is thereinafter indicated as Context. Such Context is thereinafter referred to as Active Context. The User Space maintains an Active Context Indicator, defining the currently used Context. At any time, the user (first or second terminal device) can switch to another context (Context Switch), section 85. Thus the format information is sent from a first terminal device to a second terminal device in the form of context information based on collected data including the terminal device characteristics (filter) as described above).*

Therefore, based on Enoki in view of Lui and Goodman, and further in view of Mandato, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Mandato to the system of Enoki, Lui and Goodman in order to manage a user profile data base for storing user profile data representing the sets of terminal devices of users in an information transmission network.

The limitations of claim 15 are rejected in the analysis of claim 5 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

Conclusion

8.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jaren M. Means whose telephone number is 571-270-

7202. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday, 9:30am thru

7:00pm.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Joon H. Hwang can be reached on 571-272-4036. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

        Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jaren M. Means
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Patent Examiner
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11/19/2009

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